



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

TO THE GOD OF NATIONS.

O Thou before whose Throne we fall,
 Who bendest to the bended knee,
 Who spurnest none, who lovest all,
 How long, O God, from land and sea,
 Shall yet the warring nations call?

O Thou by whom the lost are found,
 Whose Cross, upraised, forever stands,
 When shall its shadow on the ground
 Spread East and West through all the lands,
 Until it gird the world around?

O Thou who makest kingdoms Thine,
 When shall Thy mighty arms outreach
 From Southern palm to Northern pine,
 To bind each human heart to each,
 And each to Thee as branch to vine?

O Thou who cleanseest human sin,
 For whom the whole creation waits,
 When shall Thy reign on earth begin?
 O be ye lifted up, ye gates,
 And let the King of Glory in!

THEODORE TILTON.

PEACE EFFORTS IN FRANCE.

If France would disband her army, other European nations would follow her example. This is generally believed in Europe; and although it may not be strictly true, there can be little doubt that so brilliant an example would have an immense moral effect on the world generally, and shame other countries into reducing their enormous armaments within small limits. We should not then see the sad spectacle of 5,000,000 of men, in the prime of life and strength, wasting their existence in standing sentinel, and inhaling the demoralizing atmosphere of the camp, garrison and barracks.

What the gain to the industrial arts would be if these men were restored to their homes and to the duties of civil life, it is not easy to calculate; but there would be this result, the world would begin to perceive that wars are unnecessary and unjustifiable, unless purely defensive. The people who now suffer cruel privations in order to support myriads of soldiers, would feel the difference in their pocket, and, having once got rid of the burden, would not willingly submit to its being reimposed. As it is, they are beginning to perceive that war is becoming a thing of the past, just as absolute monarchy is, and that there is no real patriotism in military glory.

It may surprise some to be told that such sentiments as these are gaining ground in France, the nation, of all others, the most imbued with the martial spirit, and that they are openly advocated. Nevertheless such is the fact, notwithstanding the Emperor's jealousy and distrust of every thing calculated to shake the prestige of his main stay, the army. Not many days since, a crowded and enthusiastic meeting was held in Paris under the auspices of the illustrious Michael Chevalier, Frederic Passy, Père Hyacinthe, and other members of the International League of Peace, to give vent to their opinions on the subject. The foreign papers say that Mr. Chevalier's speech on this occasion touched upon all the sore points of the present moment, and created the most unequivocal enthusiasm. A storm of sympathy greeted the following words: "What is monstrous, is to see Europe arming against herself. This state of things must cease. The future belongs to deliberative assemblies, deliberating freely under the guard of public opinion, which is, in fact, the only sovereign and controlling power." And M. Passy followed this up by adverting to the rapid progress which these views were making. "A year ago," said he, "we were discouraged on all sides." "What is the use of speaking?" was the argument used then; "you are alone in your opinion." What is said to us now is, "There is no more need of speaking, for everybody thinks as you do."

These sentiments were openly uttered to hundreds of persons within a very short distance from the Tuileries, and, of course, within hearing of the thousand and one police spies

who infest every spot in Paris; and there can be no doubt they were duly repeated to the Emperor—perhaps with exaggeration. Whether he was annoyed or not, does not appear. At all events he has had the wisdom to take no notice of them. Perhaps he ridicules the idea that war will soon become a thing of the past, and persists in maintaining his army on a war footing, to be ready for all contingencies. Perhaps—which is more likely—he feels that his government is becoming more and more unpopular, and that when once its prestige is gone, he will have nothing but the army to fall back upon.

But there is no mistaking the signs of the times. Public opinion advances with giant strides, and the soldiers themselves cannot remain wholly unaffected by it. Besides, there is the cruel conscription, which annually carries off one half of the young men who are twenty years of age, to serve in the army for periods ranging from five to nine years and a half. This is detested and dreaded everywhere, both by parents and sons; nor is it until the conscript has become accustomed to barrack life that he relishes it. He can save nothing out of his miserable pay of two sous a day, but he is found in clothes, lodging and provisions, and at the age of thirty he returns home without a cent in his pocket, demoralized, and unfitted for a farmer's life; or else he enlists as a professional soldier and tool of the Government, having but few sympathies with the people and caring but little for anything but the good opinion of his officers and his comrades.

There is no occasion to dwell upon the manifest evils of the present system; but the advocates of peace, good, brave and zealous as they are, will, it is to be feared, have a hard road to travel before they reach the Jordan of their aspirations. Should they succeed, they will change the face of affairs throughout the civilized world. Then disarming and the abolition of all standing armies will be the affair of a season. Let us hope that the good time is not far distant. "When man to man, the world o'er, shall brothers be, and a' that."—*Phila. Ledger*, Aug 3.

THE WAR IN ITALY

IN 1859.

Respecting the losses of the Italian War, we do not possess any such comprehensive works as those which have afforded such valuable aid in our reviews of the Crimean Expedition. Dr. Chenu is now preparing a work on this subject; and, pending its publication, we are limited to a critical study of various official papers which, in too many cases, bear indications of haste and confusion. We shall take for our chief guide the paper read by Baron Larrey to the Academy of Medicine, with numerous corrections from subsequent statistics, furnished either by distinguished statisticians and surgeons, or derived from recent ministerial documents.

The general estimate which has been reached as to the total losses in the Italian War, including persons killed, wounded, and missing in the three armies, is as follows, viz. 38,650 Austrians, 17,775 Frenchmen, 6,575 Sardinians; total, 63,000. These results have been obtained by the researches of one of our most distinguished military statisticians, M. Boudin, editor of the "Journals of Medicine and Military Surgery." This general amount of the losses, however, is only estimated at 61,978, according to official despatches collected by Col. Saget, the head of the historical and statistical department of the Ministry of War. The discrepancy between these two estimates is only 1,022; and it should be remarked that in Col. Saget's papers no account has been taken of a considerable number